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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/295,864	04/21/1999	ADAM M. FELDSTEIN	MCS-003-98	7677
27662	7590	06/19/2006	EXAMINER	
MICROSOFT CORPORATION C/O LYON & HARR, LLP 300 ESPLANADE DRIVE SUITE 800 OXNARD, CA 93036			CHAMPAGNE, DONALD	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3622	
DATE MAILED: 06/19/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/295,864

Applicant(s)

FELDSTEIN ET AL.

Examiner

Donald L. Champagne

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 April 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 April 1999 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed with an amendment on 5 April 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The arguments are discussed at para. 8 below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-9, 12-22, 25-28, 30 and 32 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious over Bull et al. (US005901287A) in view of Gifford (US pat. 4,845,658) and Moss et al. (US005485370A).
4. Bull et al. teaches (independent claims 1, 12 and 25) a computer-implemented method for displaying personalized information on a client system, a display device for rendering said information thereon, and a computer-readable medium containing the method, the method comprising: collecting data associated with a user ((col. 3 lines 36-37); processing the data to create unique user profiles (col. 31 lines 37-42); tracking at least a portion of the data and providing the user with a variety of search options (col. 3 line 63 to col. 4 line 6), which reads on performing estimation calculations to generate results and updated personal information using the client; and automatically communicating the results and the personalized and updated information to the user via the client (col. 3 lines 55-57). Bull et al. also teaches (independent claim 32) categorizing at least a portion of the query (the user's activity) as trackable data (col. 3 lines 34-35).
5. Bull et al. does not teach adjusting the results dynamically on the client. Gifford teaches adjusting the results dynamically on the client (col. 10 lines 35-48). Gifford teaches that this permits the user's most frequent requests to be answered from the local terminal (client, col. 10 lines 39-41). Because this would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to eliminate delays in communicating with the server, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to add the teachings of Gifford to those of Bull et al.

6. Neither Bull et al. nor Gifford teach adjusting the results dynamically on the client by a user's interaction with the results. However, Gifford does teach that a user can compile, and therefore update, a list of queries (col. 10 lines 41-43). It is obvious for a user to update the list of queries in response to finding deficiencies in the results, which reads on interacting with the results. Hence, in view Gifford, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to adjust the results dynamically on the client by a user's interaction with the results.
7. Neither Bull et al. nor Gifford teach preventing the user from encountering conflicts for both data entered into the client by the user, and for data received from the network, by using client side processing. Moss et al. teaches (col. 25 lines 16-26) preventing the user from encountering *input* errors and *telephone transmission* errors, which read on conflicts for both data entered into the client by the user, and for data received from the network, by using client side processing. Because Moss et al. teaches (col. 25 lines 26-27) that this provides the rapid response that is desirable in consumer products, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to add the teachings of Moss et al. to those of Bull et al. and Gifford.
8. Applicant argues, "Nowhere in Moss is reference ever made to signal analysis and/or error prevention/correction of any sort being performed on data received by the terminal from the network." (p. 11 of 14, last sentence of 2nd full para.) Applicant has failed to read the reference thoroughly. As noted in para. 10 above, col. 25 lines 17-20 teaches *telephone transmission error correction*, which reads on preventing the user from encountering errors/conflicts for data received from the network by the client.
9. None of the reference cited above teach that a set of rules of enforcement (for correcting conflicts) is transmitted to said client. However, under the principles of inherency (MPEP § 2112.02), since the reference invention necessarily performs the method claimed, the method claimed is considered to be anticipated by the reference invention. As evidence tending to show inherency, it is noted that Moss et al. teaches that the correction is accomplished within the client, so the correction rules must be within the client and any

process of getting the rules into the client reads on having the rules transmitted to said client.

10. Bull et al. also teaches: (claims 2 and 13) an interactive computer environment (col. 4 line 15); (claims 3, 4, 16, 17 and 26) with communication over the WWW in HTML (col. 3 lines 58 and 52); (claims 5, 6, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 27) providing interactive graphical control interface options (col. 3 line 61 and col. 4 line 15); (claims 7 and 20) user characteristics including the user profiles (col. 4 lines 20-23); (claims 8 and 21) transmission of results by personalized e-mail (col. 4 line 12); (claims 9, 22 and 28) allowing real-time interaction with the information (col. 4 line 15); and (claim 30) using the classification profile to demographically and statistically perform target marketing (col. 14 lines 19-25).
11. Claims 10, 11, 23, 24 and 29 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious over the references cited above and further in view of Wong. None of the references cited above teach calculating projected automobile repair costs. Wong teaches calculating projected automobile costs. Because the combination would be very helpful to user's negotiating damage settlements with their auto insurance companies, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to combine the teachings of Wong with those of the references cited above.
12. None of the references teach computing projected prices of automobiles. This limitation is common, and has obvious value to automobile buyers. The NADA blue book has been available on disc or CD for many years, and the Consumers Union has also offered an on-line auto price service for many years. Official notice of this common knowledge or well known in the art statement was taken in the last Office action (mailed 27 July 2005, para. 17). This statement is taken to be admitted prior art because applicant either failed to traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or that the traverse was inadequate. (MPEP 2144.03.C.).
13. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious over the references cited in para. 6 above and further in view of Chapin, Jr. Neither Bull et al. nor Gifford teaches using automobile mileage to estimate maintenance schedules. Chapin, Jr. teaches (col. 2 lines 49-52) using automobile mileage to estimate maintenance schedules. Because Bull et al. and Gifford teach features that would enhance the simple system of Chapin, Jr., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to add the

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teachings of Bull et al. and Gifford to those of Chapin, Jr. These enhanced features include a global reach for data over the Internet while still maintaining the advantages of local processing.

Suggestion of Allowable Subject Matter

14. The present rejection could be overcome by adding to the independent claims the disclosure at col. 9, lines 19-23 of Lamb et al. Other disclosed limitations might also be effective.
15. Applicant is cautioned that an allowance could not be considered until this or any other amendment was searched.

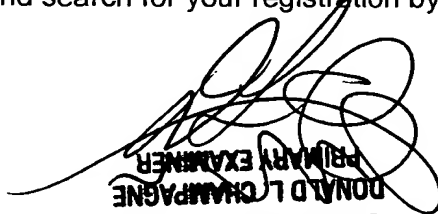
Conclusion

16. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).
17. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.
18. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Donald L Champagne whose telephone number is 571-272-6717. The examiner can normally be reached from 6:30 AM to 5 PM ET, Monday to Thursday. The examiner can also be contacted by e-mail at donald.champagne@uspto.gov, and *informal* fax communications (i.e., communications not to be made of record) may be sent directly to the examiner at 571-273-6717. The fax phone number for all *formal* matters is 571-273-8300.
19. The examiner's supervisor, Eric Stamber, can be reached on 571-272-6724.

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20. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).
21. **AFTER FINAL PRACTICE** – Consistent with MPEP § 706.07(f) and 713.09, prosecution generally ends with the final rejection. Examiner will grant an interview after final only when applicant presents compelling evidence that “disposal or clarification for appeal may be accomplished with only nominal further consideration” (MPEP § 713.09). The burden is on applicant to demonstrate this requirement, preferably in no more than 25 words. Amendments are entered after final only when the amendments will clearly simplify issues, or put the case into condition for allowance, clearly and without additional search or more than nominal consideration.
22. Applicant may have after final arguments considered and amendments entered by filing an RCE.
23. **ABANDONMENT** – If examiner cannot by telephone verify applicant's intent to continue prosecution, the application is subject to abandonment six months after mailing of the last Office action. The agent, attorney or applicant point of contact is responsible for assuring that the Office has their telephone number. Agents and attorneys may verify their registration information including telephone number at the Office's web site, www.uspto.gov. At the top of the home page, click on Site Index. Then click on Agent & Attorney Roster in the alphabetic list, and search for your registration by your name or number.

10 June 2006


DONALD L. CHAMPAGNE
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Donald L. Champagne
Primary Examiner
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